there be drawbacks even to his felicity. There be the long winter journeys, the tophet of the winter railway carriage with its demon stove dispensing torments all around; there is the sticky new hotel in the new cities, with its "accomplished landlord "and its gentlemanly bar-keeper;" and there is the terrible best bed-room of the hospitable private house. But if he have strength of body and of mind to surmount all these dangers, his way is clear to fame which shall endure until the next week brings a fresh celebrity to wipe out his memory, and to the yet sweeter guerdon of the honorarium which crowns his toils. And he has good company in his trade on the other side of the ocean. Lord John Russell, Lord Carlisle, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, Sir Edward Lytton, commonly called of men Bulwer, and sundry other famous men, have joined themselves to this society, and have given their countenance to the institution of the Lecture. So, at this commence nent of the season, we bestow our blessing and our good wishes upon all and singular the lecturers and the lectured, commending each interchangeably to the mercy of the other, and wishing to them both a good deliverance.

To those who have suffered themselves to be deluded as to the past history and present condition of Kansas, by the studied malice and misrepresentations of such prints as The Journal of Commerce, we recommend the address to the people of the United States, signed by the political prisoners now incarcerated at Lecompton, which we publish this morning. In this address the truth with regard to these prisoners is set forth in a manner which ought to arrest the attention and decide the vote of every citizen who has either heart or brains enough to act independently. Hardly less worthy of study is the brief history of the town of Osawattamie, as given in an appeal to President Pierce by O. C. Brown, by whom that town was founded, and who has been stripped, by its destruction, of all his property. The sole offense of Mr. O. C. Brown, and the inhabitants of Osawattamie, consisted in the fact that they were Free-State men, and on that fact alone warrant enough was found for repeated attacks upon that flourishing settlement and its final destruction, although not even under the atrocious code of the Bogus Legislature with such Judges as Lecompte to instruct the Grand Jury, could any pretense be discovered for any legal proceedings against either Mr. Brown or any other of the inhabitants of Osawattamie.

It is not less strange than true that while the officials and the troops of the United States expended their entire energies in guarding Governor Robinson and others imprisoned upon bogus indictments for high treason, not the slightest effort was made to repel, or has since been made to call to account the savage leader of the Missouri invaders by whom Osawattamie was destroyed-himself a member elect of the Legislature of that Statewho in the attack upon Osawattamic, contrived to combine murder, deliberate and cold-blooded, arson, robbery, and the breaking open of a United States Post-Office. Nay, more; while Gov. Geary has been busy in getting up bogus indictments for murder against Free-State men merely because they combined to defend themselves against such gangs of Ruffians as that by which Osawattamie was destroyed, and in disarming and dispersing Free-State immigrants, he has allowed all that remained of Osawattamie-twelve buildings, including a store, a steam sawmill and a Post-Officeto be burned to the ground. Such is the peace and order which Governor Geary has established in Kansas. The work formerly united under the hands of the Border Ruffians, is now divided. Gov. Geary does the driving back of Free-State emigrants and the prosecution and annoyance of the Free-State settlers already there, thus leaving Col. Reid and his men at full liberty to follow up the burning of stores, steam sawmills and post-offices.

The great argument urged by the opponents of Fremont has been the danger of putting the administration of the General Government by his election into sectional hands. The result of the late Congressional elections has not only deprived that argument of all its force as against Fremont, but has turned it into a strong argument as against Buchanan. The Southern Slavery-extending party are already sure of a majority in both Houses of Congress. Elect Buchanan, and give them the Executive branch of the Government also, and the whole power of the nation will be concentrated in the hands of a party of which the sole end and aim is to aggrandize the slaveholding portion of the Union. It cannot be pretended by anybody that the repeal of the Missouri prohibition, and the countenance and support given by the existing Administration to the attempts of the Missourians to force Slavery into Kansas by fraudulent elections, bogus laws, and bloody violence, has had any other object in view except to favor a Southern sectional interest. Nobedy can pretend that this system of policy was initiated with any regard to the interests of the North in particular, or to the common interests of the country at large. Everybody knows that the Nebraska bili and its passage was a mere bidding against each other for slaveholding favor on the part of Douglas, who wished to be Pierce's successor, and of Pierce, who desired a second election. While these two desperate demagogues thus bid against each other for sectional support, Buchanan, sustained by the same sectional support, pushes them both aside and mounts the Cincinnati platform. He expressly declares that he has no ideas, principles or intentions, apart from those of the Convention that non-insted him. How, then, can those who desire to preserve the balance of power between the two sections of the Union, give their support to Buchanse, or indirectly aid in his election by voting for Fillmore?

The election of Buchanan will give a force and energy to sectionalism, such as never before has been known or even thought of. The Slavery extenders will consider it-and not without reasonas a carte blanche to them from the North to do precisely what they please. What, then, becomes of the balance of power? What, then, becomes of that national policy of which we have heard so much?

REPUBLICANS of Kings, Westchester, Staten Island and all neighboring Counties! many of you have business in this city which demands your dail attention, and we cannot hope that all of you will postpone it even for the special duties of the eventful morrow; but we do entreat you severally to resolve this day not to leave your several localities to-morrow until you shall have voted. Let each of you who can do no more resolve at least to do this. Lose a boat, a train, if need be; stay and work longer and harder at the close of the day-in fact, many of you will choose to remain and hear the news-but come not to the city until you can proudly look every compatriot in the face and say-"I have "voted-bave you?" And if you find any who have been remiss, urge them to go home and vote I to scrutinge this matter.

at once. Remember that the polls close early, a that boats and cars may be late and crowded. Vote in the guorning, and you can then with a clear conscience address yourselves to the remaining duties of the day. Pass the word among your friends as you go home to-night, and let the resolve be general to vote early in the morning.

"A Subscriber" wants to know "what constitutes a bet in the eye of the Election Law." We refer him for an answer to Webster's Dictionary. And, though he does not ask it, we earnestly advise bim and every other Republican to settle to-day any bet he may have made, so that he may with a clear conscience vote to morrow. Settle off or give off your bet, and resolve never to make another. And if you know any Buchaneer who has a bet depending on the issue of this Electien, be sure that he is challenged and questioned on this point. Let us put an end to gambling on the liberties and welfare of the country.

If you know a voter sincerely desirous of restoring Freedom to Kansas who is inclined to vote for Fillmore, just ask him to name one Fillmore journal-only one-which has treated the Free-State cause and people of that State with decent fairness-which has even tried to have their case fairly stated in its colunns-which has urged its party to vote and act so as to release them from the clutch of their oppressors. Ask him when or where Fillmore has lisped a syllable implying indignation in view of their wrongs or sympathy for their unmerited sufferings. He has had a good deal to say about the Republican party and Slavery sgitation-why has he lisped no syllable of sympathy for Free Kansas or rebuke to her op-

Republican challengers! we want no illegal votes for our candidates-if we cannot succeed without them, let us be beaten. If, then, anybody should hint or wink to you that such a person is not to be challenged, just challenge him at once. No matter though his vote should look right on the outside, it will be all wrong within-if illegal, it is wrong anyhow. Challenge every one whom you do not know, or who is not responsibly avouched to be a legal voter at your poll; if any vote illegally, let them be compelled to add perjury to the meditated crime. Fear not to challenge thoroughly!

Judge Whiting persists in standing as a candidate for Mayor. It is downwright folly. He cannot get five thousand votes. The only end of keeping him in the field is to benefit Fernando Wood. Every man who votes for him should know that by thus throwing away his suffrage he is only contrib uting to Wood's election. If Whiting will not withdraw himself, we call upon Mr. Peter Cooper, Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, and the other gentlemen who have supported him under the delusion that there was a possibility of his election, to withdraw him, or, at least, come out and publicly abandon him. If they will do this, they may add much to the chance of saving the city from the shame of Wood's re-

The Express has two or three reports from Washington implying that the Hon. O. B. MATTEson, during his recent visit to that city, attempted to trade off some of the Republican candidates in this State for the benefit of others. All these are unmitigated, inexcusable fabrications, without a shadow of foundation. Mr. Matteson, like every other intelligent Republican, knows that we can elect our whole ticket in this State, and would not sell out a single State candidate to secure the election of all the rest.

Don't pair off for to-morrow's voting. You may pair against the weaker opponent, and lose your vote as thoroughly as if you had cast it blank. But, even if you could pair with both a Buchanan and a Fillmore man, as you must to make the trade a fair one, still you should not do it. There are Buchaniers now trying to pair off with Fremonters in Connecticut or New-Jersey so as to be at liberty to come to this city and vote. Make no bargains with opponents, and you will not be cheated, at least not by you own act.

Look to your members of the Assembly. A United States Senator is to be elected by the next Legislature. It is important that men of character, ability and fidelity to principle should be chosen to compose that body. Such a man is WICKHAM HOFFMAN, in the Fifteenth Ward. Let every Republican give him the most zealous support.

Gen. JAMES W. NYE returned to our city on Saturday from a canvassing tour through the West, and made his first speech in his District on Saturday evening at Knickerbocker Hall. Though a candidate for Congress, he, like a true Republican, has chosen to serve the cause first and himself last, and has been canvassing Illinois for Frement, leaving his own election to his griends. He brings cheering assurances that both Illinois and Indiana will go for Freedom and Fremont. His speech at Knickerbocker Hall on Saturday night was heard and enjoyed by a large and enthusiastic crowd, and he will speak to-night both at Continental Hall (XXth Ward) and Bleecker Buildings

(IXth Ward). Gen. Nye is a veteran in the cause of Free Soil and Free Labor, having canvassed extensively and effectively in 1848. In this campaign, he has spoken from the Penobscot to the Mississippi, everywhere animating the hearts of Republicans and cheering them on to the most determined exertions. He has met on the stump and vanquished Douglas in his own Illinois, and has carried conviction to the hearts of thousands of honest Democrats who were willing to follow their principles though they led away from their party. He has done all that one man could do for the Republican cause, and we trust the Republicans of his District will struggle as determinedly for him. There will be no more faithful or fearless champion of Free Labor in the next Congress, and his Dis rict will have abundant reason to be proud of its Representative. Let every Republican in the IXth. XVIth and XXth Wards do his utmost for Gen. Nye, and his election will be carried.

The Hobeken City Standard is the title of a neatappearing weekly newspaper recently established in Holoken by Peter M. and A. Reynolds, as an independent newspaper with Democratic tendencies. Mr. Peter M. Reynolds, the editor, is a man of ability as a writer, and of considerable reputation in the State of New-York as a Democrat. He could not give his assent, however to modern Democracy, and finally concluding that his duty required him to oppose the shameful perversion of Democracy to Slavery which has been effected, The Standard came out on Satur-day with the whole Republican ticket at the head of its columns, and most cogent reasons for the new order of tactics. This result will do much toward giving Hudson County to the Republicans.

Many of the medical students from the South in this city, who have not acquired a residence in the State, openly declare their purpose to vote here at the coming election. We urge the Republicans, especially those of the Fifteenth, Seventeeth and Eighteenth Wards,

THE LATEST NEWS.

MA GNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE PUSION MOVEMENT IN PENNSYL-Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1856. A letter will appear to-morrow in the city papers from Smith Fuller, cae of the Fillmere State Executive Committee, indersing the Allied Electoral Ticket, and supporting Mr. Gibbons's statement that this Committee was pledged in September to a Union Ticket, and declaring that Mr. Sanderson repeatedly pledged binself to that course. He accuses the Secretary of the Fillmore Committee with mutilating the records of their proceedings to conceal the truth. According to Mr. Faller, Sanderson wrote the resolution rejecting all alliance, although he denies it now.

Thirteen of the Straight Fillmore Electors are known to have declared for the Alliance ticket.

Things look bright to-day. Only four papers outside of the city are for the Straight ticket, and their circulation is very small. They are only Buchaneers in disguise.

MR. SUMNER'S RECEPTION IN BOSTON.

Bostos, Nov. 2, 1856.

Mr. Summer has declined the banquet offered him. for which the most extensive preparations had been made. He ask to be allowed to return privately to deposit his vote. The popular enthusiasm, however, will not permit this, and an immense cavaler de will meet him at Brookline, on the City lines, on the same spot where Washington and Lafayette were received on their visit to Boston. He will be addressed by the venerable Josiah Quincy, who in 1824 received Lafay ette. From there he will be escorted to the State House, and be officially welcomed home by the Gov ernor and Council in the name of Massachusetts.

LARGE REPUBLICAN MEETING. Bosrox, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856.
There was a large Fremont and Dayton meeting at Fancuil Hall this evening. It was presided over by John P. Putnam Several speeches were made, and great enthusiasm prevailed. The following letter was received from Mr. Sumner:

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1856.

othe Chairman of the Meeting at Fanced Holls

SIR: I cannot be at Fanced Hall on Saturday even-

ing, according to the invitation with which I have been honered. But, though feeble still, I hope to be in Beston on the succeding Tuesday to vote. If not strong enough to speak, I trust at least to be able to perform this duty of the citizen. this duty of the citizen.

My vote wil not be needed; but I am unwilling that

My vote wil not be needed; but I am unwilling that the opportunity should pass of uttering my determined NO against the efforts now making to subjugate Kan-sas, and to install the slave oligarchy in the permanent control of the National Government. Against this dreadful conspiracy I protest, with all the ardor of my soul; and I know no way in which I can hope to make this protest immediately effective, except by casting my vote for those candidates who are openly and unemy vote for those candidates who are openly and unequivocally heatile to the consummation of the crime. Especially shall I vote for Mr. Burlingame; and I shall do this not merely because I think him worthy of henor and admire his generous nature, intrepidity and eloquence, but because I have at heart the good name of Boston and the weifare of my country. Boston should sustain Burlingame, not merely for his sake, but for her own sake—not merely to do him honor, but to save herself from dishonor—not merely from local pride, but to strengthen liberty and serve the whole Republic, now endangered alike from criminal andaeity and subservient timidity.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your faithful servant. eriminal audicity and a surfaithful servant,
I have the honor to be, Sir, your faithful servant,
CHARLES SUMNER.

APPEAL FOR UNION TO THE AMERICANS BY KENNETH RAYNER. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1856.

Last evening at the Musical Fund Hall, Kenneth Rayner of North Carolina addressed a very large assemblage, filling the saleon to overflowing. Mr. Edward C. Knight, the unsuccessful candidate for Congress in the 1st District, presided.

Mr Rayner was received with the heartiest applause on being introduced. He reviewed at great length the actual condition of parties in the United States prior to the creation of the American organization, declaring that both the Whig and Democratic parties had become, in a measure, obsolete, because the important issues on a measure, obsolete, because the important issues on which they divided had come to an end. In the struggle for power, both parties had truckled to the foreign vote, and created a lust for office among the emigrants, almost as soon as landed, that called for the establishment of a new party, the cardinal principle of which should be to require an extension of the Naturalization laws. To meet this exigency the American party was ceiled into being, and he detailed its progress, denying the stander that it interfered with the religion of any man, no matter how about they might believe its forms and observances. The principles of the American party, he contended, are to afford protection and not to oppress the foreigner, to welcome him to our shores, to press the foreigner, to welcome him to our shores, to give him employment to build our raihoads and imgrove our country, but to cry stand back when he ap-reaches the ballot-box or interferes in the government

prove our country, but to cry stand he is when he approaches the ballot-box or interferes in the government of the nation.

The speaker continued for nearly two hours in an expesition of the principles of the American party, the errors and absurdities of the Romish faith, and the imprudence of placing foreigners of that creed at the head of Bureaus, when the secrets intrusted to them are always hable to be divulged at the confessional. The object of the speaker was known to be to persuade his hearers to a combination of all parties apposed to Mr. Buchanan on the Union Electoral Ticket, but he approached that branch of his argument with great caution. He finally asked the question—"How, then, "can James Buchanan be beaten in the election on "Tuc-day?"

Numerous voices—"By the straight ticket."

"can James Buchanan be beaten in the election on "Tue-day!"

Numerous voices—"By the straight ticket."

Mr. Rayner replied; Well, if you can elect Mr. Fillmere in that way, you will do the very thing that I want done. But are you not deceived! [Much confusion ensued, but after a while Mr. Rayner proceeded.] Does any one doubt me as an American! I am the last man in the world to advise any American that is determined upon principle to sustain the Straight Fillmore ticket, to strike his flag; I would rather say if we fall let us fall in glory, but let us be practical as well as patrictic. Cannot the object be attained without any sacrifice of principle! God forbid that I should attempt to dictate or even to advise. I am not competent to do either, but you have a common enemy before you, and yet you are in the same condition as were the Jews when besieged by Titus, divided by contesting factions, devouring each other when all your energy is required to defeat the Democratic party, the common enemy. God knows I would willingly go with you on a pillegrimage of four, eight or ten years longer, if there was any hope in the future for a final triumph. But cannot you copy from the policy of Lysander, when the lions whin is too short, the it out with the foxes. I am atrue and ardent friend of Mr. Fillmore, but I would not sacrifice my hopes of the triumph of American principles in the coming contest for all the Fillmores. Frements or Buchanans in the universe. The question now is, cannot you combine the opposition on one ticket and thus defeat Buchanan! now is, cannot you combine the opposition on one ticket and thus defeat Buchanan?

ticket and thus defeat Buchanan?

This created a perfect storm. Three cheers were given for the Union Electoral ticket, with an uprising of the assembiage and the waving of pats, some ardent individual throwing up their beavers as if careless of recovering. There was, however, much hissing and greats, and the cheering was immediately followed by an outburst of equal violence for the Straight-out Fill more ticket. The confusion continued for ten or fifteen minutes, Mr. Rayner pleading for silence both by voice and motion.

and motion.

When he at last obtained a hearing, he besee hed When he at last obtained a hearing to them in God's name, as they loved American principles, to learn charity for the differences of opinion that now civide you, to forbear with one another, act u brethren towards brett ren, remembering that it is only by combined action that a successful result can be annicipated. civide you, to forbear with one another, act a brethren towards breitren, remembering that it is only by combined action that a successful result can be anticipated over the common enemy. I would say to every Fillmore man, be sure that you vote a ticket with his name at the head of it. In that determination they are to be common enemy. I would say to every Fillmore man, be sure that you vote a ticket with his name at the head of it. In that determination they are to be common tended. It must be remembered that overy vote should tell in this contest. Can you give Mr. Fillmore the whole twenty-seven electoral votes of the Seate, by voting the straight-out ticket? [Cries of "We can"] If that were certain, I would commond you for the neble devotion with which you adhere to your ticket; but, failing in it, the whole vote of the State goes to your direst enemy. James Buchanan. While, if you cast your vote for the Union ticket, and it succeeds, you would secure eight, ten, twelve, or perhaps twenty votes for your candidate, and deprive Buchanan of cany assistance toward his election by the Electoral College. I would not urge this consideration upon you did I thick that Americans would compromise any of their principles in so doing. I appeal to every Converted their principles in so doing. I appeal to every Converted their principles in so doing. I appeal to every Converted their principles in so doing. I appeal to every Converted their principles in so doing. I appeal to every Converted the man within the sound of my voice, to every is leaking to the transfer of the Missouri Gompromise, and the for the repeal of the Missouri Gompromise, and the formation of the sound of the South of the

appeals to the North to protect their constitution rights against the fanatics of the North and the South, and with the present opportunity for success can you refuse. Is there no way by which the votes of the opposition can be combined so as to make them effectual. If too late to take effect throughout the State, cannot it be done in the City of Philadelphia? For God's sake, don't let the sun rise on your divisions—go for that ticket that promisee you success. The regular Fillmore ticket is the one that should have been adopted by both parties; but if Mahomet cannot go to the meantain nor the mountain come to Mahomet, cannot there be a meeting half way, on the Union ticket! In conclusion, let me beg you to remember me as an ardent friend of your own favorite, and sincere in his opposition to the Democratic platform and the Uncinnati nominee.

The noise and confusion was here renewed, and amist cheers for the rival takets by their friends, a motion to adjourn was carried. During the confusion, there were load crice for Mr. Seby, and it was announced from the platform that that gentleman would address the crowd on the cutside of the Hall. He made, a hort

from the platform that that gentlemen would address the crowd on the outside of the Hall. He made a short the crowd on the outside of the Hall. He made a short speech from the steps of a house opposite, but com-bated the arguments of Mr. Rayner, and arged the throng to stick to their own ticket, and adhere to their own distinctive organization, whether crowned with victory or defeat.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN PROVIDENCE—DESTRUCTIVE FIRES:

The Republican torch-light procession on Satarday evening was altogether the finest thing ever seen in Providence. The whole route of the procession was illuminated, and many of the houses were otherwise

decorated.

The rivet manufactory of Henry H. Luther, in Warren, the soap works of Renry Sanford, and a bock building and two barrs, were destroyed by fire last evening; less about \$12,000. The storebouse of John B. Hathaway, in Fall River, was burned yesterday

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS. PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1856.

There is considerable excitement prevailing among politicians this evening. Eight of the Electors on the Fillmore ficket are reported to have withdrawn, viz. Andrew Stewart, Kubn., Wm. Smith, Myers, Bether ington, Wells, Youngman and Duffield. Three others are said to have withdrawn, but their names have not blue acceptained. bten ascertained.

THE STORM AT OSWEGO

Oswego, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1866. The storm abated last night, and a steaming this morning took off the crew of the schooner John P. Hale. The vessel is badly damaged, and the cargo of wheat is wet. Vessel and cargo fully insured.

The Canadian schooner Sultan, with a cargo of wheat from Oakville for this port, went ashore last night below Fort Ontario.

WEATHER WESTWARD-DETENTION OF VESSELS.

VESSELS.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856.

The heavy gale of last night caused nearly all the vessels which left here yesterday to return. The steamer Plymouth Rock, which left here last evening, on her last trip to Detroit, sprung her arches in the gale, and was obliged to put back. On entering the harbor this morning, she parted her wheel-chains and swung across the channel, and was with great difficulty extricated from her perilous position without serious damage. The steamers Western World and Mississippi, which left here the fore part of this week, lay under Long Point, wind-bound, till yesterday afternoon, when they proceeded to Detroit.

The steamers Western World, Plymouth Rock and Mississippi, running between this port on the Michigan

Mississippi, running between this port on the Michigan Central Line, go into Winter quarters to-day. Snow, to the depth of an inch and a half, fell at Snow, to the depth of an inch and a half, fell at Cleveland, Erie, and other places on the lize of the Lake Shore Road, yesterday. Chicago papers say that the La Crosse Railroad is nearly completed to Portage City, and that the grading

s all dene, and half the iron laid.

ANOTHER DUEL IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856.

A duel came off this morning, a mile from this city, between R. A. Pryor and Dr. O. B. Finney, State Senator for Accemae. Dr. Finney was badly wounded—the ball of his antagonist having entered his right hip. The difficulty is said to have originated about the acceptable of the expense between the Doctor The difficulty is said to have originated about the account of a discussion at Accomac, between the Doctor and a person of the name of Curtis, published in the correspondence of The Enquirer, which stated that Finney attempted to reply, but did not spoak five minutes before he quit the stand. Finney denounced Pryor as a raseal, and said that he would post him as a coward for publishing the account. Pryor met him near the Exchange yesterday, and on the language above given being repeated he struck Finney in the face. Therefore a challenge was passed, and a meeting took place as above stated.

EXPLOSION AT A POWDER MILL.

Bostos, Nov. 2, 1856.

The powder drying house, the kernel works and mixing mill of Nathan Pratt, South Acton, exploded en Saturday, killing two men employed therein. The explosion was heard at a great distance, and in the adjoining towns it was thought to be an earthquake.

ACCIDENT ON THE WILLIAMSPORT AND ELMIRA RAILROAD.

ELMIRA RAILROAD.

ELMIRA, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856.

The Philadelphia Express train of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad broke a rail and ran off the track, a few miles north of Crescent, this moraing. The whole train was thrown off the track. The express car caught fire and was burned up. The passenger cars were saved. Thomas Sisk, baggage-master, was killed instantity. The mail agent and soveral passengers are The mail agent and several passengers ar instantly. The mail agent and a badly but not dangerously hurt.

FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856.

Gov. Clark has declined to accept the invitation of the Railway Celebration Committees to visit Mont-

ACCIDENT TO THE NORTH AMERICA.

MONTREAL, Nov. 1, 1856.
The Canadian ocean steamship North America runaground opposite to this city to-day, while coming up the river. She was endeavoring to avoid another vessel at the time. No serious damage was done.

FROM MEXICO-ARREST OF A SWINDLER.

FROM MEXICO-ARREST OF A SWINDLER.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last are to hand.
They centain Vera Cruz dates to the 14th alt. Gen.
Salas had been arrested by the Government, and a
large number of errests were being made.

A man named Keller was arrested at St. Louis,
charged with having bougat goods to the amount of
\$236,000 from various firms in New-Orleans, through
fraudulent pretences, and immediately selling them at
a loss. It is also said that he victimized firms in NewYork and Boston in the same way.

FROM HAVANA.-The United States Mail Steamer

Cahawba, J. D. Bullo & Commander, from New-Orcans via Havana, arrived in t night. She left New Orleans on the morning of the 2th ult., arrived at Havanz on the "7th at 10; a. m.; after coaling, left on the 15th at 5 p. m. There is quite a dearth of news at the latter place. The stock of Sugars on hand amounts to L.5,000 boxes. Exchange on New-York at 8 e 81 discount, with prospects of going to 9 e 91 London, 4 e 14 pre-mium. The health is good. Freights are declining. On the 36th October, lat. 26 45 long. 6 46 exchanged signals with a Spanish brig-of-war and a Spanish merchant-brig, both steering north.

Lies by Lightning .- On Friday night we received copy of a " Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Express, ated Philadelphia, stating that "Gov. Ford of Ohio "who had been canvassing Pennsylvania for Fro-ment, left Philadelphia for home on Thursday, dis-"gusted and dispirited with his party." As it was palpably false, we did not print it. The Harrisburg Telegraph of Sasurday says that Gov. Ford left that city on Monday, for home, and had not been in Philadelphia for ten days.

Gronge A. Dupter, esq., who represented Ulster County in the last Assembly of this State, having been first nominated by the Americans, but accepted by the Republicars, has declared for Fremont and Dayton. He made a Frement speech before a meeting at Philipsport, Sulliven County, on the 28th ult. Ulster is looking well. The Fremonters are working resolutely, and will poll at least three times their vote of

For The Tribune TO THE VOTERS OF 56. THERE's a wail on the Western prairie. A cry of wild despair: And from Liberty's wounded Eagle A sarick breaks on the sir.

hrick that is borne by the waters, A d echoed in forests old,
the shores of the proud Atlantic
To the sunset "Land of Gold." From And the he arts of the brave who listen
Beat high at the daring wrong,
And the brow, of the Freemen darken
As sweeps the stery along. There's a band of soulless traitors

Who Freedom would enchain, Who would sell their country's honor For selfish power and gain, With the chains they are forging daily They vow to circle your land; With the darkest and deepest of curses

Your children's home they brand Shall the sons of the Pilerim Fathers Bow low at the tyrants' nod Shall they traiters prove to their nobes trust— To Freedom and to God?

Shall America lose her glory, And be but a land of slaves Will ye blush when ye own your country Go, view your Fathers' graves !

Ye are brave, and your proud hearts never Could brook the captive's chais: Will ye help them to bind another To the soul-rack and the pain? Will ve barter the birthright given,

And sell your souls for gold Will ye prove your hearts are darker Than the brow of him that's sold? Hark! the voices of Freemen answer-Their cheer breaks o'er the plain; And the waves of the Kansas hear it,

The prairies smile again. They have sternly unfurled their banners. And bravely bear them on: And the East and the West are waiting To shout "The Vict'ry's won

May the God of our Fathers help you To battle for the Right, Lest our stars should lose their glory-Our sun go down in night.

THE HON. FRANK CUNNINGHAM IN FA-FOR OF DEFEATING BUCHANAN. Correspondence.

Hox. F. CUNNINGHAM—Dear Sir. At a large meeting of Americans, held in this city last evening, the letters of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner and the Hon. John M. Botts became the nbject of earnest discussion.

I was requested by the meeting to address you upon the sub-

ect of such letters, and to ask whether the views therein xpressed meet with your approval.

Your position during the late canvass will add much to the

orce of any opinion you may give upon the subject. May I ask of you an early reply Very respectfully yours. HENRY ROSEBROOK.

> Mr. Cunning ham's Reply. NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I have your note of to-day, asking my opinion as to the present position of the Presidential canvass, and the duty of those who are opposed to this Administration and the continuance in power of its principles and policy by the election of Mr. Buchanan. There are but three propositions, upon which any issue is joined before the people in the present canvars.

The first relates to the system of naturalization, and its modification by Federal Legislation.

The second has to do with the annexation of foreign erritory, of Cuba and Nicaragua more immediately, and of indefinite regions in the future.

The third concerns the extension of Slavery by the power of the General Government on territory once secured to Freedom; or in Kansas immediately, and threstening the same fate to all the other Territories. The Democratic party, its principles and its candidates, are clearly and unequivocally enlisted and vebement against any modification whatever of the naturalization system which may tend to restrict or suppress the evils of fraud and violence at the ballot

They are also fully pledged to the annexation of foreign territory in any direction which may increase or confirm the political power of Slavery; thus rejecting Liberty as the controlling idea in our system of society and insisting upon Slavery as the rule and not the

Of the position of the Democratic party, their plans and purposes, and the violent and oppressive means and measures for the accomplishment of those purhas not been, from the time of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and is not now, any doubt or ob scurity, except such as partisan interest in the followers of the Administration has created.

In view of all these things, in my judgment, it is the duty of all the members of the two parties who are opposed to the Democratic party in these three positions. er upon any or either of them, so to vote as to secure the defeat of Mr. Buchanan before the people, and in our common interest to secure the overthrow of the common and bitter enemy of all the principles which separately or together the two parties opposing the Democracy hold. We must, upon a deliberate and candid survey of the field, determine which of the two candidates opposed to Mr. Buchanan has the best and largest hold upon electoral votes from the suffrages of the people, and so throw our votes, our efforts, and our influence, as to strengthen that candidate.

Holding these sentiments myself, you may assured that I have read with the utmost satisfact the patriotic letters of Kenneth Rayner and John M. Botts, advising the course which I have before suggested, as called for by the present position of the

As these opinions are fully and carefully formed, though heartily expressed, you are at liberty to make such use of them as may advance the cause of American liberty, and tend to the defeat of its chief enemy, the Democratic party. I am, Sir, very truly and
Respectfully yours, FRANK CUNNINGHAM.
To HEARY ROSERROOK, esq.

A CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Reading Rooms, No. 1 Bowery, Nov. 1, 1856. A few gentlemen of wealth and respectability havng, after protracted deliberation, advertised in the papers of to-day their "opinion" "that it is expedient, in order to secure the defeat of Fernando Wood, that James R. Whiting and Anthony J. Bleecker retire from their position as candidates for the Mayor "alty"-the undersigned, acting for and represent on equally respectable body of citizens numerically of twenty-five times the weight of that convened at a private room in the Astor House during several evenings last week, would hereby express "an opinion a is an opinion." to wit: That a large majority of the industrial classes in this city recognize in Authory J. Bleccker, a candidate sufficiently eligible and available for them; that, as the unanimous choice of a great and powerful party, the pub lie confidence in him has been emphatically expressed, and that, without having our equanimity disturbed by the Astor House pronunciamento, we be-lieve that such a majority will be shown for Mr. Bleecker on Wednesday morning next as will convince con placent Mayor-mongers that "informal ballets" in a fourth-story room in the Astor-House are by no means infullible indications of public opinion in New-York. Signed in behalf of the Mechanics' and Working-

men's Central Union of the City and County of New York.

York.

ROBERT B. MONTGOMERY, Product,
JOHN WINDT,
GEO. F. HOPPER,
THOMAS BAXYER,
ADDREW MCRAIT, Secretary,

MR. FILLMORE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: At the American Convention last February I fourd two prominent names were to be presented from the State of New-York for nomination. I had been a Henry Clay Whig; I admired him became I believed his principles best calculated to secure the best interests of our republic; that he ever advocated such laws as would elevate the capital which nature gave to every poor man, viz. physical strength to perform, and ingenuity to invent; that he believed, like the im mosts! Washit gton and Jefferson, that Slavery was an evil and the extension of it into Free Territory a wrong admitting of no justification or excuse. Mr. Fillmore had been the friend and advocate of that immortal statesman. Theother gentlaman, Mr. Law, I believed to have been a Pro-Slavery or Hard Democrat and was without experience; I therefore strongly urged the nemiration of Mr. Fillmore; I was opposed to any interference with Slavery as it now exists, and opposed to its extension. I could not at that time foresee what would be the issue at the coming election, who would be the nominees of the other parties, or what would be their platform. There are now there candisates in the feld; two of whom have bowed down in humble submission to the Slave Objected of the South, willing to become plant tools to that party which makes slave-extension the great desideratum to time partisaism, and the forcing of slavery into Kansas, at the point of the bayonet, by hired ruffans from Missouri, the test of their devotion to what they call true Democratic principles, and the right of the people in a Territory to govern themselves. The third nominee, Mr. John C. Frement, I believe has taken the true conservative ground. He saws he is inveterately opposed to the interfering with savery as it now exists, and as inveterately apposed to its extension or introduction into territory now free. Recent events have convinced me that the great object of the leaders of the Fillmere party is to play into the hands of Buchanan, in order to carry out with more certainty the slave aggressions of the South. A proposition was made in Pennsylvania that as neither Fillmere nor Frement could alone expect to get one single electoral vote, they would unite, and if they succeeded in defeating Buchanan that the electors were to be divided between them, and Mr. Fillmere was to receive the number of electoral votes in proportion to the number of electoral votes in proportion to the number be the nominees of the other parlies, or what would be between them, and Mr. Fillmere was to receive the number of electoral votes in proportion to the number of soles cast for him by the people.

This proposition no same man could for a moment object to, who really had the election of Mr. Fillmore at heart.

at heart.

But what do we see! A large number of the pretended Fillmore men have concluded to run a separate ticket, with no hopes of any other success than that of insuring the electoral vote of the State of Pennsylvania to Mr. Buchanau. In view of these facts, and under

to Mr. Buchanau. In view of these facts, and under these considerations, and believing that the majority of the leaders of the Fillmore party are determined to elect Mr. Buchanau, and thereby induces the Placca and Douglas platform, with all its rottenness, its "Border-Ruffanasm," Bully-Brooksysm, and all its numerous outrages upon Fice Speech, Free Soil, and the Freedom of Kaissas, I have come to the determi-nation to cast my vote for the election of John U. Fremont.

As Original Fillmore Mac.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1856-At the Tombe.

TO THE PEOPLE -I offer myself as a candidate for Mayor of the City of New-York; and if the place where I reside and the emergency in which I am placed shall possibly appear to an elector as an objection, I beg leave to state that I shall employ the Hen. James R. Whiting, who so successfully defended the Hen. Fernando Wood under similar circumstances, and am advised that the indictments against me will be quashed by the operation of the statute of limitations or other defects. And if any elector shall doubt my capacity for this distinguished office, I beg leave further to state that I never cheated my friend and partner; that I never forged a bill of sale; that I never altered a miserable bill of parcels; and that I was never engaged in petty swinding of \$7,312.62. What I have done I did beldly and magnificently, to the tune of \$537,340—to the astonishment and (I have reason to believe) to the astonishment and (I have reason to believe) to the admiration of the community. I regret that the pressure of my present engagements will prevent me from exposing myself at the Academy of Music; but

"Truth crushed to earth, shall rise again;
"I have ventured upon an experiment. I have done what no other man in the city would have the impudence to do, and that is to offer himself for the suffrages of the honest people of the City of New York. Whether I shall accomplish my purpose or not, I do not know."

"Now is the Winter of our discontent. Hen, Fernando Wood under similar circumstances, and

Whether I bank accompanies to the know, is the Winter of our discontent
Made glorious Summer by the sons of York,
And all the dark clouds that o'ver our city lowered
Are to be in the deep bosom of the ocean pariod."

In the mean time, let it rage.
JOHN R. HUNTINGTON.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. SYRACUSE, Oct. 31, 1856.

We are now ready for the great battle on Tuesday next. Our county was never better organized than now, and the result will prove glorious. We shall give a large vote, say 13,000 or 14,000. Fre-mont's majority over Buchanan will be about 4,000, and over Fillmore 5,000. General Granger's ma-jority will be so large that the opposition vote will be set down as scattering. The four Republican members of Assembly are already elected. Yours, for Free Kausse.

WESTCHESTER Co .- We hear with regret that some influential Republicans in the lower District are selling out EDMUND J. PORTER, the experienced and, excellent Republican candidate for Assembly. Whoever does this, it is clear, does great wrong and harm to the cause of Freedom. What is to be gained to the cause by such defection? Let us be faithful to our candidates, and stand or fall with them. JOSEPH STRASG for Congress ARNELL F. DICKINSON and EMEND J. PORTER for Assembly, deserve the support of all Republicans, and whoever attempts to seil either of them out will live to rue it.

LADIES AID FOR KANSAS .- A number of ladies interested to do something more than pity the sufferings of the impoverished defenders of Kansas, met on Saturday at the house of Mrs. E. McGregor Noyes, No. 62 East Twenty-seventh street, to discuss the feasibility of an organization of the State for the purpose of rendering them generous and effective aid. Another meeting will be held at Hope Chapel to-day (Monday) at 11 a. m.

We ask the voters of the HId and VIIIth Congress Districts to be faithful to their faithful Members, Guy R. PELTON and ABRAM WAKEMAN. They have served with industry, fidelity and devotion to Republican ideas and principles, and they ought, for the City's sake, to be reelected. No new men senid be so serviceable as they, and their reflection would be a testimental which they have richly earned, and which would be an incitement to like efficiency in others. Let them receive a generous support.

We exhart the citizens of the XIXth Ward to bear in mind that Szvens D. Mourton is the Republican candidate for Alderman. He is able, experienced, and sithful, and ought to be chosen. The rival nominae, Hiram A. Maynard, does not pretend to belong to thes Republican party, and has no claim to its support. Mr. Moulton deserves every Republican vote, and we trust. Le will receive it.

Wasster on Shavery .- In a speech made by Daniel Webster at Niblo's Garden, on the 15th of March, 1847, on the annexation of Texas, and the agitation of the Slavery quantion, he used the following language:

ing language:

"On the general question of Slavery, a great part of the community is already strongly excited. The subject has not only attracted attention as a question of politics, but it has struck a far deeper one ahead. It has corrected the religious feeting of the country, it has taken strong hold on the consciences of men. In, is a rank man, indexed, and difficult conversant with himan nature, and especially has he an expension of the control of the first of the